

DIGITAL MAGNETIC RECORDING/REPRODUCING APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of application
Serial No. 09/185,097 filed on November 3, 1998, the
5 contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in
their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to digital magnetic
recording/reproducing apparatuses such as magnetic disk
10 recorders, and particularly to a signal processing system
and apparatus for recording digital data at high density.

The demand for high-density recording and fast
processing in magnetic disk recorders has more and more
escalated. The signal processing techniques in the
15 signal recording and reproducing system to support these
requirements have also been developed towards
high-density recording and fast processing. As to the
recording code, the coding rate R has been increased, and
now the main coding rate R in current use is $R=8/9$. In
20 addition, recently a higher rate recording code of
 $R=16/17$ has started to be practically used. Moreover, a
partial response equalization system is employed in order
to prevent the signal-to-noise ratio from being reduced
by the increase of the intercode interference involved
25 with the high-density recording. PR4ML (Partial Response

Class 4 with Maximum Likelihood Detection) is utilized to detect a signal sequence nearest to the reproduced signal by the Viterbi algorithm (best likelihood sequence estimation) using a known interference occurring in the reproducing channel. A device for this purpose is already incorporated as an LSI (Large Scale Integrated Circuit) in a magnetic disk product. It is known that if the input signal sequence to the PR4ML processor is binary data of 0, 1, the minimum squared Euclidean distance (MSED) between signal sequences produced by PR4ML is 2. Therefore, PR4ML is improved 3 dB in its tolerance to noise over the peak detection system (MSED=1) for deciding magnetic information by only 0, 1 without the best likelihood sequence estimation.

In order to achieve higher-density recording than PR4ML, it is necessary to use such a signal processing technique as to increase the MSED. For this purpose, there are EPR4ML (Extended PR4ML), and EEPR4ML (Extended EPR4ML). These are the extensions of the PR4ML idea. The values of MSED for those extensions are known to be 4, 6 (binary conversion), respectively. In addition, the channel state number is 8 for EPR4ML, and 16 for EEPR4ML.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a conventional digital magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus. As illustrated, on the recording side, an information sequence of "0"s and "1"s as digital data is converted into a high rate code such as $R=8/9$ or $16/17$ by a

recording coder 201. The recording code, as well known,
has a limited number of successive "0"s provided to
prevent the timing extraction and gain control (not shown
in Fig. 2) in the reproducing section from being reduced
5 in their performances. The recording coded sequence is
further supplied to a precoder 202, thereby being
converted into a code in which $1/(1+D)$ is treated as a
transfer function. Only when data of "1" is supplied to
the precoder 202, the output is changed from just the
10 preceding value. Here, D is the delay operator, and the
delay time is equal to the bit distance. The precoder
202 is able to suppress the decoded error propagation
length after the Viterbi detection on the reproducing
section to a limited value. The precoded sequence is
15 supplied through an amplifier 203 to a record head 204,
by which it is recorded on a magnetic recording medium
205 as magnetic information.

On the reproducing side, the magnetic information
recorded on the magnetic recording medium 205 is
20 reproduced by a reproduce head 206, and supplied to an
amplifier 207, thereby being converted into an analog
electric signal. This signal is supplied to an A/D
converter 208, which samples it at each bit interval,
thereby converting it into a digital signal. The digital
25 signal is fed to a PR equalization circuit 209, which
then equalizes it into partial response channels such as
PR4, EPR4, and EEPR4. The PR equalization can be easily

realized by a well known transversal filter. The output
from the PR equalization circuit 209 contains noise added
up to a signal level determined by the PR channel
characteristic. Here, the noise contains the medium
5 noise, the noise mixed from the reproduce-side head, and
the noise caused by A/D quantization. These noises, when
passed through the PR equalization circuit 209, become
colored noises with a correlation. The equalized signal
with the noise added is supplied to a Viterbi detector
10 210 that performs MLSE (Maximum Likelihood Sequence
Estimation). Thus, it produces the most probable data
sequence, or a data sequence most likely to resemble the
input signal sequence. Since the reverse characteristic
(1+D) to the precoder 202 can be produced as NRZI (Non
15 Return to Zero Inverted) within the Viterbi detector as
well known, a postcoder can be removed. The data
sequence from the Viterbi detector 210 is decoded into
the information sequence by a recording decoder 211.

Thus, this conventional digital magnetic
20 recording/reproducing apparatus employs a high-rate
recording code, and combines the partial response and
Viterbi detection, thereby increasing the signal-to-noise
ratio of the reproduced signal for high-density
recording.

25 In recent years, other various signal processing
systems for higher-density recording have been discussed
in addition to the above-described conventional

apparatus. As a powerful one of those systems, there is a list Viterbi algorithm (hereinafter referred to as an LVA). In this system, the Viterbi detector 210 detects the most reliable data sequence (best sequence), the
5 second most reliable data sequence (2nd best sequence), the third most reliable data sequence (3rd best sequence), ... , and the nth most reliable data sequence (nth best sequence), produces these as proposed sequences, or candidates, detects a decoding error of
10 each candidate by use of CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) or the like, and generates a decoded output of candidates with no decoding error. The LVA is able to greatly improve the decoding error characteristic of the Viterbi detector. The details of the LVA are described in N.
15 Seshadri et al., "List Viterbi Decoding Algorithms with Applications", IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol. 42, No. 2/3/4, February/March/April 1994, pp. 313-323. The LVA was originally contrived for application to a communications field such as mobile radio communication,
20 but it has not yet been applied to a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus. The present invention fundamentally applies the LVA to a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus as will be described later with respect to various embodiments. However, a
25 simple application of the conventional idea directly to the apparatus cannot achieve high-density recording. This will be described in detail later.

The basic idea of the LVA will be described using as an example an EPR4 channel with reference to the trellis diagram of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 shows the structure of the EPR4 channel with respect to time (here, time 0 to 8).

5 The number of channel states is 8. The states 000, ... , 111 are expressed as 0, ... , 7, respectively. When -1 and +1 (which correspond to binary data 0, 1, respectively) are applied to the respective states, the associated PR equalization signals (expressed in binary conversion
10 values as illustrated) are produced, making the channel states transitional.

It is now assumed that the state at time 0 is 1. When data 1 is applied at time 1, the PR equalization output of 2 is produced, and thus the channel state is
15 shifted from 1 to 3.

The equalization signal of an EPR4 channel takes five values of 2, 1, 0, -1, and -2. In Fig. 3, it is assumed that the line A indicates the state transition sequence (path) corresponding to the correct data
20 sequence. However, as a result of the Viterbi detection, the decoded signal may sometimes be in error as indicated by line B. As will be seen from the figure, the squared Euclidean distance is 4 between the correct decoded path (the equalization signal value sequence is 0, 0, 0, 1, 1,
25 -1, 0, 1) and the erroneous decoded path (the equalization signal value sequence is 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, -1, -1, 0). This is an error event of MS_{ED}=4. In general,

the decoding error characteristic of the maximum likelihood sequence estimation is determined by MSED. The error event of MSED=4 occurs at the highest frequency in EPR4ML.

5 On the other hand, the LVA estimates and produces a plurality of candidates (2nd best, 3rd best, ... , nth best sequences) including the maximum likelihood estimated sequence (best sequence) in the order of higher probability (likelihood ratio). If there are two
10 candidates, the path (correct sequence) indicated by the line A is produced as the best sequence, and the path (error sequence) indicated by the line B is produced as the 2nd best sequence as shown in Fig. 3. Since these candidates include the correct decoded path, the correct
15 one can be selected by CRC error detection to both sequences. Therefore, the LVA can remove the error event of MSED=4, and a larger Euclidean distance error event will occur. In other words, the MSED is equivalently expanded, and thus the decoded error characteristic can
20 be improved. In the case of EPR4ML, the MSED is expanded to 6 (an example of the error event of MSED=6 is indicated by line C). This means that the S/N (signal-to-noise ratio) of the reproduced signal is improved about 1.8 dB. Although an EPR4 channel has here
25 been given as an example, the LVA can be applied to other PR channels than an EPR4 channel, and hence the decoded error characteristics can be improved.

09887338-063604
T05290"02E7860

The LVA is classified into a serial system and a parallel system as described in the above-given document. The serial system, at the time of the Viterbi detection, decides the 2nd best sequence if the best sequence
5 becomes erroneous as the candidate, the 3rd best sequence if the 2nd best sequence is erroneous, and similarly the nth best sequence if the (n-1)th best sequence is erroneous. Thus, the LVA repeats the sequence estimation processing until there is no error. Of course, since n
10 is practically definite, when error is still present after n repetitions, a signal indicating the presence of decoding error is transmitted to the transmission side, requesting retransmission.

The parallel system, at the time of Viterbi
15 detection, produces n candidates at a time, and selects one with no error decided by CRC. In this case, too, when error is detected in all candidates, the signal indicating the presence of decoding error is transmitted to the transmission side, requesting retransmission.

20 When the LVA is applied to a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus, the serial system is able to achieve LVA detection by a relatively simple construction, but has too large a maximum processing delay (n times as large as in the prior art) to be
25 applied to fast processing. The parallel system needs a large amount of ACS (Add, Compare, Select) operations (n times as much as in the prior art) for estimating a

proposed candidate, but can perform fast processing since candidates can be produced in parallel. Therefore, the parallel system capable of fast processing is suited to the magnetic recording. The increase of the circuit
5 scale causes practically no important problem since the process for LSIs (Large Scale Integrated Circuits) has recently fast developed.

According to the above document, the LVA of the parallel system periodically fixes both of the starting
10 and ending states to one (in the other cases than these states, N states) on the trellis diagram as shown in Fig. 4. On the starting side, the likelihood ratios of all candidates are reinitialized to the same value as the likelihood ratio of the best sequence. This is because
15 the LVA needs to select n candidates having different likelihood ratios to be estimated within an interval of M bits, that is, to always choose n different candidates of unlike likelihood ratios within this interval. Therefore, the n candidates to be detected at intervals
20 of M bits each are all sure to be different.

In this system, if the path memory length necessary for LVA detection is represented by K bits and the block length of a CRC code by L bits, then the relation of $K \geq L$ must be satisfied, that is, the necessary path
25 memory length is required to be set longer than or equal to the CRC block length. The reason for this will be explained with reference to Fig. 5. Fig. 5 shows the

relations between the LVA path memory length and the CRC block length. The number of candidates is 2. Here, it is assumed that the S/N ratio is so high as to consider a probability that two or more error events will occur to be negligibly small. When the path memory length is larger than the CRC block length, the 2nd best sequence covers, even if an error event occurs in the first block of the best sequence, that error as shown in Fig. 5 at (a), that is, a correct sequence is included in the first or second block of either the best or 2nd best sequence. However, when the path memory length is smaller than the CRC block length, errors can arise in both sequences over a CRC block length as shown in Fig. 5 at (b). This phenomenon in the prior art is caused because a different sequence is always selected for the LVA at each path memory length. Thus, the LVA must be matched to the CRC block length, and the necessary path memory length must be set to be longer than or equal to the CRC block length.

When the LVA is applied to a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus, the following problem is caused.

(1) Since the necessary path memory length for the LVA detector is required to be larger than the CRC block length, making the CRC block length long (more than about 100 bits) makes it impractical to construct the LVA detector. In the conventional system, the LVA is

utilized in a communications field such as mobile radio communication, and thus it is not necessary to extremely increase the coding rate. Therefore, the CRC block length is as short as at most 10 bits (the path memory length is about 20 bits), and the coding rate may be about 8/10. In practice, however, since the conventional system employs a combination of a convolution code of rate 1/2 as a code for constructing the trellis diagram in addition to the CRC code, the coding rate of the whole system is substantially as fairly low as 4/10. For the magnetic recording, the coding rate of the whole system is required to be more than 8/9 for high-density recording. Thus, the CRC block length for this purpose becomes very long (more than about 100 bits), and thus the LVA detector that needs a path memory length longer than that cannot be practically constructed since the processing delay becomes remarkably large.

(2) In the conventional system, each of the starting and ending state sides is periodically fixed to one state on the trellis diagram, and the likelihood ratios of all candidates on the starting state side are initialized to be the likelihood ratio of the best sequence. Thus, different candidates are always obtained at each path memory length. Therefore, the number of codes that can be assigned on the trellis is considerably limited, and thus the possible recording code rate is low (about 1/2)

on the trellis. In other words, the conventional LVA cannot achieve more than the current rate $8/9$.

Under the presence of the above problems, the conventional LVA cannot accomplish high-density
5 recording.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above problems, it is an object of the invention to provide a digital magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus capable of maintaining
10 the coding rate as high as more than $8/9$, and performing higher-density recording than in the prior art.

In order to solve the problems, according to the invention, the LVA detector has means provided which detects data sequences up to $(2n-1)$ th ($n > 1$) in the
15 order of higher likelihood ratio, and which produces n candidates when the contents of the $(i-1)$ th path memory coincide with those of the i th path memory ($i=2, 3, \dots, n$) and the absolute value of the difference between the $(i-1)$ th and $(2i-1)$ th likelihood ratios is smaller than a
20 decision threshold by replacing the likelihood ratio and the path memory for the i th best candidate by those for the $(2i-i)$ th best candidate.

In addition, another means is provided which initializes the likelihood ratio of the i th best
25 candidate to be the likelihood ratio of the $(i-1)$ th best candidate with a constant difference value added thereto

when the contents of the (i-1)th path memory and the ith path memory (i=2, 3, ... , n) of the n candidates are equal to each other.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a digital magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus according to the invention.

 Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a conventional digital magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus.

10 Fig. 3 is a trellis diagram of an EPR4 channel.

 Fig. 4 is a trellis diagram of a parallel LVA in the prior art.

 Fig. 5 is a diagram useful for explaining the problem caused by the relation between the LVA path
15 memory length and the CRC block length.

 Fig. 6 is a block diagram of the construction of an ACS circuit of the LVA detector according to the first embodiment of the invention.

 Fig. 7 is a block diagram of the construction of a
20 path memory circuit of the LVA detector according to the first embodiment of the invention.

 Fig. 8 is a block diagram of an ACS circuit of the LVA detector according to the second embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 9 is a block diagram of the construction of a path memory circuit of the LVA detector according to the second embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing the path memory length reducing effect of the LVA detector according to the first embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing the path memory length reducing effect of the LVA detector according to the second embodiment of the invention.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Some embodiments of a digital magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus of the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows the system structure of a digital magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus according to the invention. Referring to Fig. 1, on the recording side, a recording coder 101 converts an input information sequence of 0, 1 of digital data into a high rate code of $R=16/17$. The recording code, as well known, limits the number of successive 0s to a definite number, thereby preventing the timing extraction and gain control (not shown in Fig. 1) of the reproducing side from being reduced in their performances. The recording coded sequence is then coded for error detection by a CRC coder 102. The CRC can be achieved using a block code produced by adding error detection check bits to the recording

coded sequence. Here, the coded sequence is constructed
 by blocks of much longer CRC block length (more than
 about 100 bits) so that the substantial coding rate after
 CRC coding becomes more than 8/9 for high-density
 5 recording. If, for example, CRC check bits of 8 bits are
 added to every 8 units each of which is composed of 17
 bits after 16/17 code conversion, the CRC block length is
 8 units + 8 bits, or 144 bits, and the coding rate
 becomes 128/144, or 8/9 as a whole. Thus, the above CRC
 10 block structure is able to detect an arbitrary error of,
 for example, up to 2 bits. Errors can be limited to 2
 bits or less by the provision of a precoder 103. The
 precoder 103 converts the CRC coded sequence into a code
 using $1/(1 + D^2)$ as a transfer function. Here, D is the
 15 delay operator that provides a delay time equal to the
 distance between bits. The precoder 103 and
 reproducing-side postcoders 112 can suppress the decoded
 error propagation length after Viterbi detection to a
 definite value. Therefore, the CRC can detect on the
 20 reproducing side all error patterns that have been
 limited to a definite length by the above means. The
 precoded sequence is supplied through an amplifier 104 to
 a record head 105 by which it is recorded as magnetic
 information on a magnetic recording medium 106.

25 On the reproducing side, the magnetic information
 recorded on the magnetic recording medium 106 is
 converted into an analog electric signal by a reproduce

head 107 and an amplifier 108. This analog signal is sampled at intervals of a bit, thereby being converted into a digital signal by an A/D converter 109. The digital signal is equalized into a partial response

5 channel such as PR4, EPR4, or EEPR4 by a PR equalizing circuit 110. This PR equalization can be easily attained by the well known transversal filter. The output from the PR equalizing circuit 110 contains noise added to a signal level that is determined by the PR channel

10 characteristic. Here, the noise added includes medium noise, mixed noise from the reproduce head, and A/D quantization noise. These noises, when passed through the PR equalizing circuit 110, become colored noises having a correlation. The equalized signal with noise

15 added undergoes MLSE (Maximum Likelihood Sequence Estimation) in an LVA detector 111, which then produces n candidates including the most probable data sequence, or best candidate, in parallel (the arrangement of the LVA detector according to the invention will be described in

20 detail later). The LVA detector according to the invention can be constructed by use of a shorter path memory length than the CRC block length by the technique described in detail later. The n candidates from the LVA detector are reversely converted by the postcoders 112

25 using a transfer function of $1 + D^2$ as opposed to the recording-side precoder 103. Then, the candidates after the postcoding are supplied to CRC error detectors 113,

where errors are detected. The candidates produced from the CRC error detectors 113 are fed to a selector circuit 114 together with the associated syndromes. The selector circuit 114 selects one no-error decided sequence of syndrome 0 from the n input sequences or candidates, and supplies it to a recording decoder 115. At the same time, an error flag signal of 0 is also produced, and transmitted to a control circuit (not shown) to inform the control circuit that there is no decoding error.

This control circuit is a circuit to control the interface between the magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus and a computer. If none of the candidates has a syndrome of 0, it is decided that a decoding error has occurred, and an error flag signal of 1 is supplied to the control circuit, requesting retransmission. The recording decoder 115 decodes the sequences, and restores the information sequence.

Figs. 6 and 7 fully show the construction of the LVA detector 111 according to the first embodiment of the invention. Figs. 6 and 7 respectively show the ACS circuit and the path memory circuit in the LVA detector. Here, there are shown circuit arrangements for producing two candidates (the best and 2nd best sequences). The construction can be easily expanded to handle three or more candidates. In addition, although this embodiment illustrates an example of the circuit arrangements using an EPR4 channel, it is possible to similarly construct

circuit arrangements using an arbitrary PR channel, for example, an EEPR4 channel.

Referring to Fig. 6, the ACS operation is performed in parallel for every channel state 0, ... , 7 (000, ... , 111). Here, the processing for state 0 will be described as an example. The other states are quite similarly processed. For the state 0, there are provided four delay elements 601, which hold state likelihood ratios $S_{0.1}$, $S_{0.2}$, $S_{4.1}$, $S_{4.2}$ one sample time (D) before. Here, $S_{i.j}$ indicates the likelihood ratio of the j th best sequence ($j=1:\text{best}$, $2:\text{2nd}$) of state i ($i=0, \dots, 7$). At the present time, when the PR equalized signal is applied, the squared distances of the differences to an ideal value (in the case of EPR4ML, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2) are calculated as branch likelihood ratios BM_{mn} . Here, BM_{mn} are the branch likelihood ratios of the transition paths from state m to state n ($m, n: 0, \dots, 7$) relative to the ideal values (see Fig. 3). Here, the circuit for computing the branch likelihood ratios is not shown. The likelihood ratios $S_{i.j}$ and the branch likelihood ratios BM_{mn} are added by adders 602 according to the trellis diagram shown in Fig. 3. The results of the addition are fed to a sort circuit 603, which then selects the maximum, second highest, and third highest likelihood ratios, and outputs them together with the corresponding path memory selecting signal P_0 . P_0 is a digital signal of 6 bits. The 6 bits are necessary because two bits are

utilized to select each of the best, 2nd best, and 3rd best sequences from the four input sequences to the sort circuit. The sort circuit 603 can be easily constructed by a comparator circuit or the like for comparing the input signals. In this embodiment, the sort circuit 603 selects up to the third highest likelihood ratio, which is used, if necessary, as a replacement for the second highest likelihood ratio as will be described later. The sort processing in this embodiment is unlike that in the prior art. It selects the same values if present. If, for example, the four input values are 5.3, 5.3, 3.2, and 1.7, the sort circuit produces at its outputs the values of 5.3, 5.3, and 3.2 as the best, 2nd best, and 3rd best candidates, respectively. In the prior art, since different sequences are always selected, values of 5.3, 3.2, and 1.7 are chosen. The reason why the same values are included in this embodiment is that the LVA is designed to make the path memory length shorter than the CRC block length. If the same values are selected, the associated path memories probably become the same (equal sequences). Therefore, in this case, it is necessary to decide if the same sequence as the best sequence may be treated as the 2nd best sequence, and to make the replacement relative to the 3rd best sequence.

The above processing and the circuit arrangement for this purpose will be described below. The basic idea is that in general when the contents of the (i-1)th path

memory and the i th path memory ($i=2, 3, \dots, n$) are coincident with each other in each state and the absolute value of the difference between the $(i-1)$ th and $(2i-1)$ th likelihood ratios is smaller than a decision threshold,

5 the likelihood ratio and the path memory for the i th best sequence are replaced by those for the $(2i-1)$ th best sequence. In this embodiment, since $n=2$, when the contents of the first and second path memories coincide with each other and the absolute value of the difference

10 between the first and third likelihood ratios is smaller than the threshold, the likelihood ratio and the path memory for the second best sequence are replaced by those for the third best sequence. The detailed construction of the path memory will be described separately with

15 reference to Fig. 7. When the contents of the path memories of the best and 2nd best sequences are coincident with each other, and when the absolute value of the difference between the likelihood ratios of the best and 3rd best sequences is smaller than a decision

20 threshold α , the above condition is satisfied. Thus, the ACS circuit (Fig. 6) receives a control signal $C0=1$ from the path memory circuit (Fig. 7), and supplies it to a selection circuit 607. When $C0=0$, the above condition is not satisfied. When $C0=1$, the selector circuit 607

25 outputs the likelihood ratio of the 3rd best sequence, and treats it as the likelihood ratio $S0.2$ of the 2nd best sequence. When $C0=0$, the selector circuit 607

outputs the likelihood ratio of the 2nd best sequence,
and treats it as the likelihood ratio S0.2 of the 2nd
best sequence (the replacement processing is not
performed). The likelihood ratios S0.1 and S0.2 are
5 again stored in the corresponding delay element 601 so as
to be ready and waiting for the ACS operation at the next
time. Here, the $S_{i,j}$ after sorting is fed back to the
corresponding delay element 601 as $S_{i,j}$ as illustrated,
but to avoid complexity, no connecting lines are shown.

10 In the path memory (see Fig. 7), when $C0=1$, the path
memory for the 3rd best sequence and the path memory for
the 2nd best sequence are replaced by each other. When
 $C0=0$, no replacement is carried out. It is possible to
adequately select the 2nd best sequence by the above
15 processing, and as will be described later, the LVA can
be achieved using a shorter path memory length than the
CRC block length.

For the comparison of likelihood ratios, as shown in
Fig. 6, the difference value $S0.1-S0.3$ is calculated by a
20 subtracter 604, and the absolute value of the difference
is obtained by an absolute value circuit (ABS) 605. The
absolute value is compared with the threshold α in a
comparator circuit 606. When it is smaller than α , the
control signal $A0=1$ is supplied to the path memory
25 circuit. If it is not smaller than α , the control signal
 $A0=0$ is supplied to the path memory circuit. The
threshold α is fixed to one-half of MSED. For EPR4ML, α

is 2. Although the above description is for the processing in the ACS circuit in the state 0, quite the same is applied to the other states.

Fig. 7 shows the arrangement of the path memory circuit. The path memory circuit performs register exchange processing by use of control signals P_0, \dots, P_7 (of 6 bits each) produced from the ACS circuit (Fig. 6). Each of registers 701 has $R_{i,j}$ written therein. Here, $R_{i,j}$ is the contents of the path memory for the j th best ($j=1$:best, 2:2nd best, 3:3rd best) candidate in the state i ($=0, \dots, 7$). Data of 0 or 1 is stored over K bits, where K is the path memory length. The registers 701 are shift registers, and are able to output data in parallel. The control signals P_0, \dots, P_7 produced from the ACS circuit are supplied to a register exchange circuit 702. The register exchange circuit 702 exchanges the path memories to be selected for each of best, 2nd best, and 3rd best sequences on the basis of the control signals P_0, \dots, P_7 . Each control signal is composed of 6 bits since two bits are required to select each of the best, 2nd best, and 3rd best sequences (see Fig. 6). The output signals after the exchange are supplied as $R_{i,j}'$ to comparator circuits 703 and exchange circuits 704. The details for the state 0 will be described as an example. The other states are processed in the same way. The output signal $R_{0,1}'$ is fed to the comparator circuit 703 and fed back to the corresponding register 701 (to

avoid complexity, the connecting lines for feedback to the registers are not shown). At the same time, the output signal $R0.2'$ is supplied to the comparator circuit 703 and exchange circuit 704, and the output signal $R0.3'$ is supplied to the exchange circuit 704. The comparator 703 compares the input signals $R0.1'$ and $R0.2'$. If those signals are equal, the comparator outputs 1. If they are not equal, the comparator outputs 0. The output from the comparator 703 is fed to an AND gate 705 together with the control signal $A0$ from the ACS circuit. The AND gate 705 outputs the logic product of both signals. The output $C0$ from the AND gate 705 is used as the control signal for the exchange circuit 704 and the selector circuit 607 in the ACS circuit. When $C0=1$, the exchange circuit 704 performs exchange processing for $R0.2=R0.3'$, $R0.3=R0.2'$, and at the same time the selector circuit 607 within the ACS circuit selects $S0.3$ (the likelihood ratio of the 3rd best sequence). When $C0=0$, no exchange processing is performed. The output from the exchange circuit 704 is $R0.2=R0.2'$, $R0.3=R0.3'$, and the output from the selector circuit 607 within the ACS circuit is $S0.2$ (the likelihood ratio of the 2nd best sequence). The path memories $R0.1$, $R0.2$, $R0.3$ thus finally decided are fed back to the associated registers 701 (to avoid complexity, no connecting lines are shown).

The register 701 after the feedback operates as a shift register so that data 0 or 1 is serially inputted

into the MSB (Most Significant Bit), and so that data 0 or 1 is serially outputted from the LSB (Least Significant Bit) as a decoding result. In this case, the serially inputted data assumes an EPR4 channel. The even state (0, 2, 4, 6) is 0, and odd state (1, 3, 5, 7) is 1. The decoded outputs of best and 2nd best sequences of state i ($i=0, \dots, 7$) are $d_{i.1}$ and $d_{i.2}$, respectively. The finally decoded result of the best sequence is decided by majority from $d_{i.1}$ ($i=0, \dots, 7$), or $d_{0.1}$ may be outputted as a typical value. This is because when the path memory length is sufficiently long, the maximum likelihood decoded results in all states are fundamentally coincident. For the 2nd best sequence, similarly, the decoded result is decided by majority from $d_{i.2}$ ($i=0, \dots, 7$), or $d_{0.2}$ may be outputted as a typical value.

According to this embodiment, the necessary path memory length of the LVA can be reduced to $1/2$ the CRC block length (halved as compared with the prior art).

Fig. 10 shows the effect of the path memory length reduction of the LVA. In Fig. 10, the contents of the path memory for the best and 2nd best sequences are shown when the path memory length is, for example, $1/6$ the CRC block length. If the CRC block length is 144 bits, the path memory length of the LVA is 24 bits. Here, it is assumed that the S/N ratio in the input to the LVA detector is high enough so that a probability that an

error event occurs twice or more over the CRC block
length is negligibly small. In addition, it is assumed
that time elapses in the order of memory block number (1,
2, ...) indicated at each memory. As illustrated, an error
5 event occurs in the second memory block, but the decoding
error of the best sequence is covered by the 2nd best
sequence according to the invention. In the prior art,
the best and 2nd best sequences always take different
decoded outputs at each path memory length. Therefore,
10 if the path memory length is shorter than the CRC block
length, the candidates of both best and 2nd best
sequences observed over the CRC block length are detected
as erroneous sequences as illustrated. According to the
invention, the same path memory (correct sequence) except
15 the second memory block is selected for both best and 2nd
best sequences. The likelihood ratios of the best
sequence and the 2nd best sequence are extremely close,
but the absolute value of the likelihood ratio difference
 $\Delta M13$ between the best sequence and the 3rd best sequence
20 is larger than the threshold α . Thus, both best and 2nd
best sequences can be decided to be sufficiently reliable
as compared with the 3rd best sequence. In the second
memory block, an error event happens, and before
performing the replacement processing according to this
25 embodiment, the same path memory (erroneous sequence) is
selected for both best and 2nd best sequences (since the
likelihood ratios of the best sequence and the 2nd best

sequence are very close to each other). However, here,
the absolute value of ΔM_{13} is smaller than α . This
suggests that the candidate (correct sequence) considered
as being reliable on a likelihood ratio basis is present
5 in the 3rd best sequence at a high probability. Thus,
the likelihood ratio and the path memory of the 2nd best
sequence are replaced by those of the 3rd best sequence,
and the candidate (3rd best sequence) different from the
best sequence is selected as the 2nd best sequence. The
10 above replacement processing makes it possible that a
correct decoded sequence is included in either one of the
best and 2nd best sequences of even the second memory
block. As described above, only the true error event can
be corrected and correct decoded outputs can be produced
15 by use of the 2nd best sequence over the CRC block
length.

Thus, according to this embodiment, when the path
memories of the best and 2nd best sequences are equal, it
is decided if the likelihood ratio of the 3rd best
20 sequence is close to that of the best sequence by
comparing the absolute value of the difference between
them with the threshold α . If it is close, the 3rd best
sequence is selected as the 2nd best sequence. If it is
not close, the 2nd best sequence is selected as it is.
25 This means that even when the best sequence and the 2nd
best sequence are equal, both candidates can be decided
to be reliable as long as the likelihood ratio difference

relative to the 3rd best sequence is sufficiently large.
In other words, in this embodiment, when the S/N ratio of
the reproduced signal is high enough, the best and 2nd
best sequences are fundamentally equal. Also, only when
5 the reliability of the 3rd best sequence is high on a
probability basis (the absolute value of the likelihood
ratio difference relative to the best sequence is smaller
than the threshold α), the 3rd best sequence (different
from the best sequence in most cases) is selected as the
10 2nd best sequence, thus covering the decoding error. In
the conventional system, the starting state and the
ending state in the trellis diagram were periodically
fixed to one state, and the likelihood ratios of all
candidates in the starting state were initialized to be
15 the likelihood ratio of the best sequence so that a
different candidate could always be obtained at each path
memory length. Therefore, the possible coding rate was
low, and the path memory length could not be made shorter
than the CRC block length. According to the invention,
20 since a different sequence is not necessarily selected as
a candidate at each path memory length, all error
phenomenon of any CRC (see Fig. 5 at (b) and Fig. 10) can
be prevented, and the path memory length can be made
shorter than the CRC block length. In addition, since
25 the likelihood ratios of candidates are equivalently
initialized by the likelihood ratio replacement described
above, there is no need to periodically fix the starting

and ending states to one state in the trellis diagram and
no need to initialize the likelihood ratios of all
candidates in the starting state, thereby enabling a high
coding rate of 8/9 or above to be attained. The
5 likelihood ratio initialization (the above replacement
processing) according to the invention resets by the
replacement the likelihood ratio difference between the
best and 2nd best sequences, which difference is narrowed
with time, thereby making it possible to objectively
10 select candidates so that the same sequence as the best
sequence cannot be unilaterally chosen as the 2nd best
sequence. According to the invention, the likelihood
ratio initialization is performed not periodically as in
the prior art, but it is performed only as required,
15 thereby realizing the high-rate coding and necessary path
memory length reduction.

Figs. 8 and 9 show detailed constructions of the LVA
detector according to the second embodiment of the
invention. Figs. 8 and 9 respectively show block
20 diagrams of the ACS circuit and the path memory circuit
in the LVA detector. Here, circuit arrangements are
shown which produce two candidates (the best and 2nd best
sequences). The circuit arrangements can be easily
expanded to produce three or more candidates. In
25 addition, although this embodiment is an example of using
an EPR4 channel, it can be similarly modified for the

arrangements using an arbitrary PR channel, for example, an EEPR4 channel.

Referring to Fig. 8, the ACS operation is performed for channel states 0, ... , 7 (000, ... , 111, respectively) in parallel. Here, the processing for state 0 will be described as an example. The processing for other states can be performed in quite the same way. In state 0, four delay elements 801 are provided to store state likelihood ratios $S_{0.1}$, $S_{0.2}$, $S_{4.1}$, $S_{4.2}$ one sample time (D) before. Here, $S_{i.j}$ is the likelihood ratio of the j th best candidate ($j=1$:best, 2 :2nd best) in the state i ($i=0, \dots, 7$). At the present time, when a PR equalizing signal is applied, the squared distance of the difference relative to the ideal value (2, 1, 0, -1, -2 for EPR4ML) is calculated as a branch likelihood ratio BM_{mn} . Here, BM_{mn} is the branch likelihood ratio to a PR equalizing ideal signal (see Fig. 3) of the transition path from state m to state n ($m, n: 0, \dots, 7$). Also, the circuit for computing the branch likelihood ratio is not shown. The likelihood ratio $S_{i.j}$ and the branch likelihood ratio BM_{mn} are added by adders 802 according to the trellis diagram shown in Fig. 3. The added results are fed to a sort circuit 803, which then selects the maximum likelihood ratio $S_{0.1}$ and the second best likelihood ratio $S_{0.2}$, and outputs them together with the corresponding path memory selecting signal P_0 . Here, P_0 is a digital signal of 4 bits, because two bits are

likelihood ratio difference between the best and 2nd best sequences, which difference is narrowed with time, is again established by the initialization processing, and so that the candidates are objectively selected without
5 unilaterally choosing a sequence equal to the best sequence as the 2nd best sequence. According to the invention, the likelihood ratio initialization is performed only if necessary, unlike in the conventional system in which it was performed periodically. Thus, the
10 system according to the invention can attain the high-rate coding and necessary path memory length reduction.

The initialization processing and the circuit arrangement for performing this processing will be
15 described below. The basic idea is that in general when the contents of the (i-1)th path memory coincide with those of the ith (i=2, 3, ... , n) path memory in each state, the likelihood ratio of the (i-1)th best sequence is added with a constant difference value ΔS , and the sum
20 is initialized to be the likelihood ratio for the ith best sequence. In this embodiment, since n=2, when the contents of the first and second path memories are coincident in each condition, the likelihood ratio of the first best sequence is added with the constant difference
25 value ΔS , and the sum is initialized to be the likelihood ratio for the second best sequence. The detailed

construction of the path memory will be separately described with reference to Fig. 9.

When the contents of the path memory for the best sequence are coincident with those for the 2nd best sequence, the above conditions are satisfied, and thus the ACS circuit receives the control signal $B0=1$ from the path memory circuit, and supplies it to the selection circuit. When $B0=0$, the above conditions are not satisfied. When $B0=1$, the selector circuit outputs the corrected likelihood ratio $S0.1'$ of the best sequence as the likelihood ratio $S0.2$ of the 2nd best sequence. When $B0=0$, the selection circuit outputs the likelihood ratio $S0.2$ of the 2nd best sequence as the likelihood ratio $S0.2$ of the 2nd best sequence. The likelihood ratios $S0.1$ and $S0.2$ are again stored in the corresponding delay elements 801 to be ready and wait for the ACS operation at the next time. The $Si.j$ after sorting is fed back to the corresponding delay element 801 as $Si.j$ as illustrated, but the connecting lines are not shown to avoid complexity.

Fig. 9 shows the arrangement of the path memory circuit. In the path memory circuit, the control signals $P0, \dots, P7$ (4 bits each) produced from the ACS circuit (Fig. 8) are used to perform register exchange processing. Each of registers 901 has $Ri.j$ written therein. Here, $Ri.j$ is the contents of the path memory associated with the j th best ($j=1$:best, 2 :2nd best)

candidate in state i ($=0, \dots, 7$). Data 0 or 1 are stored over K bits. Here, K is the path memory length. The registers 901 are shift registers each capable of outputting data in parallel. The control signals P_0, \dots, P_7 produced from the ACS circuit are supplied to a register exchange circuit 902. The register exchange circuit 902 is responsive to the control signals P_0, \dots, P_7 to exchange the path memories to be selected for each of the best and 2nd best sequences. Each control signal is composed of 4 bits because two bits are required to select each of the best and 2nd best sequences (see Fig. 8). The outputs after exchange are supplied as $R_{i,j}'$ to comparator circuits 903, and are also fed back to the corresponding registers 901 (the feedback connection lines are not shown to avoid complexity). The case of state 0 will be described in detail as an example. The other states can be similarly processed. The outputs $R_{0,1}'$ and $R_{0,2}'$ are supplied to the comparator circuit 903, and at the same time are fed back to the corresponding registers 901. The comparator circuit 903 compares the input signals $R_{0,1}'$ and $R_{0,2}'$. If both input signals are equal, 1 is output from the comparator to the ACS circuit as the control signal B_0 . If both input signals are not equal, 0 is similarly output as B_0 . When $B_0=1$, the selection circuit 804 in the ACS circuit outputs $S_{0,1}'$ (the corrected value of $S_{0,1}$). When $B_0=0$,

the selection circuit 804 in the ACS circuit outputs S0.2 (the likelihood ratio of the 2nd best sequence).

5 The register after feedback operates as a shift register so that data 0 or 1 is serially inputted into the MSB (Most Significant Bit), and so that data 0 or 1 is serially outputted as a decoding result from the LSB (Least Significant Bit). Here, the serially inputted data assumes an EPR4 channel. The even state (0, 2, 4, 6) is 0, and the odd state (1, 3, 5, 7) is 1. The
10 decoded outputs for the best and 2nd best sequences in state i ($i=0, \dots, 7$) are $d_{i.1}$ and $d_{i.2}$, respectively. The final decoded result for the best sequence is decided as $d_{i.1}$ ($i=0, \dots, 7$) by majority, or $d_{0.1}$ may be outputted as a typical value, because when the path
15 memory length is long enough, the maximum likelihood decoded result in any state is fundamentally the same. The final decoded result for the 2nd best sequence is similarly decided as $d_{i.2}$ ($i=0, \dots, 7$) by majority, or $d_{0.2}$ may be outputted as a typical value.

20 According to this embodiment, the necessary path memory length of the LVA can be reduced to 1/2 the CRC block length (halved as compared with the prior art). Therefore, this embodiment is effective when the CRC block length is relatively short.

25 Fig. 11 shows the effect of the path memory length reduction of the LVA according to this embodiment. The contents of the path memories for the best and 2nd best

sequences are shown in the case where the path memory length is $1/2$ the CRC block length. If the CRC block length is 50 bits, the path bit memory length of the LVA is 25 bits. Here, it is assumed that the S/N ratio in the input to the LVA detector is large enough to consider a probability that an error event occurs twice or more over the CRC block length to be negligibly small. In addition, it is assumed that time elapses in the order of memory block number (1, 2, ...) indicated at each path memory. As illustrated, an error event occurs in the first memory block, and the present invention covers the decoded error of the best sequence by use of the 2nd best sequence. In the prior art, different decoded outputs are always produced in the best and 2nd best sequences at each path memory length. Therefore, when the path memory length is shorter than the CRC block length, both best and 2nd candidates observed over the CRC block length will be detected as erroneous sequences. According to the invention, both best and 2nd best sequences select the same path memory (correct sequence) in the second memory block. Even when the likelihood ratios of the best sequence and 2nd best sequence are equal or very close, they are selected in the sort processing. In this invention, however, the likelihood ratio of the 2nd best sequence is, at this time, initialized by the initialization processing. Thus, in the third memory block (not shown), the best and 2nd best sequences select

different path memories. By the above-described initialization processing, it is possible to ensure that a correct decoded sequence is included in either one of the best and 2nd best sequences. Thus, over the CRC
5 block length, only true error events can be corrected, and thus correct decoded outputs can be obtained in the 2nd best sequence.

As described above, according to this embodiment, when the path memories of the best and 2nd best sequences
10 are equal, the likelihood ratio of the best sequence is corrected and initialized to be the likelihood ratio of the 2nd best sequence. In the prior art, the starting state and the ending state in the trellis diagram were periodically fixed to one state, and the likelihood
15 ratios of all candidates in the starting state were initialized to be the likelihood ratio of the best sequence. Thus, different candidates were always obtained at each path memory length. Accordingly, the possible coding rate was low, and the path memory length
20 could not be made shorter than the CRC block length. According to the invention, since a different sequence is not necessarily proposed, or selected as a candidate at each path memory length, the phenomenon that the CRC becomes erroneous at all times (see Fig. 5 at (b) and
25 Fig. 11) can be prevented, and the path memory length can be made shorter than the CRC block length. In addition, since the likelihood ratios of the candidates are

equivalently initialized by the likelihood ratio
initialization processing as described above, there is no
need to periodically fix the starting state and the
ending state in the trellis diagram to one state and no
5 need to initialize the likelihood ratios of all
candidates in the starting state. Thus, a higher coding
rate than in the prior art can be attained. The
likelihood ratio initialization according to the
invention is to again set by the correction the
10 likelihood ratio difference between the best and 2nd best
sequences, which difference is narrowed with time, and to
objectively select the candidates so as not to
unilaterally select a sequence equal to the best sequence
as the 2nd best sequence. According to the invention,
15 since the likelihood ratio initialization is performed
only if necessary, not periodically as in the
conventional system, higher rate coding and the reduction
of necessary path memory length can be achieved.

The embodiments of the invention as described above
20 are easily expandable even when three or more candidates
are used in the LVA. In addition, these embodiments can
be applied to an arbitrary channel, for example, an EEPR4
channel.

Thus, according to the invention, the necessary path
25 memory length of the LVA detector can be reduced to less
than half the CRC block length, and the LVA structure can
be made simpler than in the prior art. In addition,

since the likelihood ratio difference between candidates
can be initialized without periodically fixing the
starting and ending states in the trellis diagram to one
state, the coding rate can be increased to a higher value
5 of 8/9 or more.

The present invention can be easily expanded so that
three or more candidates can be used in the LVA, and can
also be applied to an arbitrary PR channel, for example,
an EEP4 channel. Therefore, the invention can provide a
10 digital magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus having a
simple construction and being capable of high-density
recording.